

what paraphrases what I have already expressed. If there is any conflict between the statement —

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Darby.

DELEGATE DARBY: I am confused. Are you saying that if a group as such has the right to organize and bargain collectively that the General Assembly can exempt let us say, their remedy from abuse by the employer? Could they, for example, take the attorney general, the assistant attorney general, the police, and say that one of these groups could not strike as such, or does not have as many remedies against the employer as other groups might?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bothe.

DELEGATE BOTHE: Delegate Darby, I would stay away from the example of the attorney general because that goes to something else.

What the Chairman asked me was whether the General Assembly would have to include all employees, whatever they may be, as determined by the courts, in asking legislation to implement this provision.

The answer is, and I will give you a concrete example, they could pass a law setting up machinery for the organization of employees of retail stores. That would not apply to any other people seeking to organize. It could be something like the labor acts, providing that people have an election, have a representative chosen, and so forth.

On the other hand, it would say employees of hospitals were not covered. This is all right. The General Assembly is going to have a great deal of latitude in passing laws to carry out the principles that the constitution will contain.

The only thing the General Assembly will not be able to do is to pass a law saying that any employee — and again the word "employee" is going to have to be subject to some court interpretation, though I think in 999 cases out of thousand, they know who employees are — can lose his right by legislation.

I do not know if that helps you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Apparently there are no further questions. The pages have already distributed Amendment L. It will be Amendment No. 21.

Delegate Willis.

DELEGATE WILLIS: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of personal privilege. I would like to announce the presence in the balcony at the rear of the chamber of three very prominent Harford County citizens: Mr. Benton Gross, Mr. H. Morrison Carroll, and Mr. C. Milton Wright. Mr. C. Milton Wright, retired, was Superintendent of Schools in 1945. He served thirty years in that position. He spent a lifetime in education.

Since that time, he has been very busy and has coming off the press this week a new book, *The History of Harford County*.

I would appreciate the Committee of the Whole joining me in making these citizens welcome.

(Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The Clerk will read Amendment No. 21.

READING CLERK: Amendment No. 21 to accompany Minority Report R&P-1(B) to Committee Recommendation R&P-1, by Delegates Bennett, Bothe, Dabrowski, Hardwicke, Kosakowski, Mitchell, L. Taylor, and Willoner:

On page 4, following line 23 of section 9, Limitations on State Action, add this new section:

"Section ——. Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively.

"Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

THE CHAIRMAN: The amendment has been seconded. We are in a period of controlled debate, fifteen minutes each, controlled by Delegates Bothe and Kiefer.

The Chair recognizes Delegate Bothe.

DELEGATE BOTHE: Mr. Chairman,—

THE CHAIRMAN: For what purpose does Delegate Pullen rise?

DELEGATE PULLEN: Mr. Chairman, a very personal one. Mr. Wright has been a friend of mine for forty years and one of my colleagues, and one of the great men in education in Maryland, and I would feel remiss if I did not add my word of welcome to him today.

(Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Bothe.

DELEGATE BOTHE: I yield three minutes to Delegate Wheatley.